Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States:

Passed at the First Session of the 21st Congress.

NUMBER 63.

An Act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal West of the river Mississippi.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to cause so much of any territory belonging to the United States, West of the river Mississippi, not included in any States, or organized territory, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, as he may judge necessary, to be divided into a suitable number of districts, for the reception of such tribes or nations of Indians as may choose to exchange the lands where they now reside, and remove there; and to cause each of said districts to be so easily distinguished from every other.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to exchange any or all such districts so as to be laid off and described, with any tribe or nations of Indians now residing within the limits of any of the States or Territories, and with which the United States have existing treaties, for the whole or any part or portion of the territory claimed and occupied by such tribe or nation, within the bounds of any one or more of the States or Territories, where the land claimed and occupied by the Indians, is owned by the United States, or the United States are bound to the State within which it has to extinguish the Indian claim thereto

SEC 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the making of any such exchange or exchanges, it shall and may be lawful for the President solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made, that the United States will forever secure and guarantee to them, and their heirs or successors, the country so exchanged with them; and if they prefer it, that the United States will cause a patent of grant to be made and executed to them for the same: *Provided always*, That such lands shall revert to the United States if the Indians become extinct, or abandon the same.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That if, upon any of the lands now occupied by the Indians, and to be exchanged for, there should be such improvements as add value to the land claimed by an individuals or individuals of such tribes or nations, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such value to be ascertained by appraisement or otherwise, and to cause such ascertained value to be paid to the person or persons rightfully claiming such improvements. And upon the payment of such valuation, the improvements be valued and paid for, shall pass to the United States, and possession shall not afterwards be permitted to any of the same tribe.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the making of any such exchange as is contemplated by this act, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such aid and assistance to be furnished to the emigrants as may be necessary and proper to enable them to remove to, and settle in, the country for which they may have exchanged; and, also, to give them such aid and assistance as may be necessary for their support and subsistence for the first year after their removal.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawfull for the President to cause such tribe or nation to be protected, at their new residence, against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to have the same superintendence and care over any tribe or nation in the country to which they may remove, as contemplated by this act, that he is now authorized to have over them at their present places of residence: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as authorizing or directing the violation of any existing treaty between the United States and any of the Indian tribes.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this act, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 28, 1830.
ANDREW JACKSON.

NUMBER 64.

AN ACT for the relief of sundry owners of vessels sunk for the defence of Baltimore.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Third Auditor of the Treasury ascertain the value of the following vessels, at the time they were taken to be sunk for the defence of the City of Baltimore, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, to wit: The ships Thomas Wilson, Chesapeake, Adriana, Scioto, Temperance, Fabius, India Packet, Mars, and Nancy; brigs, Aid, George, Swallow, Blanche, Sally, Eliza, Betsey, Father and Son, and Ann; schooners Scudder, Ann, Columbia, Enterprise, and Packet; and the sloop Rosanna, and to allow to the owners respectively, the amount of twenty-five per centum on said valuation: *Provided*, That in each and every case; the said valuation shall be duly established by full and competent disinterested testimony, and that the damages sustained in the vessels in question, by being sunk and raised exclusively, was to the full extent of the said per centum over and above all the amount or amounts heretofore received for said damages by said owners, or their legal representatives, respectively: *And provided, also*, That the said vessels, at the time they were taken, were sound and sea worthy, and would have remained sea-worthy at the return of peace in one thousand eight hundred and fifteen: *And provided, also*, That, in no instance where any vessel is not proved to have been sea-worthy at the time she was taken to be sunk, shall a greater allowance be made than will, with the money heretofore received for damage and detention of such vessel, and the value thereof at the time she was raised, with such rigging or other articles as have been sold or reserved by the proper owner, amount to the value of the vessel at the time she was taken to be sunk.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount so found by the Third Auditor shall be paid to the owners respectively, or to their legal representatives, by the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money, not otherwise appropriated, or be applied on debts due by them to the United States, as the case may be.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

NUMBER 65.

An Act to authorize the payment of the claim of the State of Massachusetts, for certain services of her Militia during the late war.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, under the superintendence of the Secretary of War be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to audit and settle the claims of the State of Massachusetts against the United States, for the services of her Militia during the late war, in the following cases: First, where the Militia of the said State were called out to repel actual invasion, or under a well founded apprehension of invasion: *Provided*, Their numbers were not in undue proportion to the exigency: Second, where they were called out by the authority of the State, and afterwards recognized by the Federal Government; and thirdly, where they were called by, and served under, the requisition of the President of the United States, or of any officer thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of four hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents, if so much be necessary, be applied to the foregoing purposes, out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, May 31, 1830.

NUMBER 66.

AN ACT making additional appropriations for pay for the Marine Corps.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay the extra emoluments directed to be paid to the officers of the Marine Corps by a joint resolution, approved the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Approved, May 31, 1830.

RESOLUTION in relation to the compensation of officers of the Marine Corps.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pay, subsistence, emoluments, and allowance received by the officers of the Marine Corps, previous to the first of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine be, and the same is hereby, directed to be continued to them from that date up to the twenty eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

A CURE for the Ague.

The following was Obtained from Dr. H. Asbury, of Mountain Creek, Lincoln county, N. C. whose skill, we venture to say, is not surpassed by any Practitioner, of his age and experience; about sixteen hours before you expect the chill take a dose of Calomel; in three hours afterwards take a dose of caster oil. Commence five hours before the chill comes on, and take one Grain and a half, of Sulphate of Quinine every hour, for five hours, then desist for that day; the next day, take the Sulphas Quinine as above stated; if the disease should return; it would be necessary to repeat the Calomel and Sulphate of Quinine as above.

Gentlemen please insert the above in your useful paper, and benefit the public.

A Friend to the sick.

EXTRACT FROM JEFFERSON'S WORKS.

Constitutional questions—how determined.

He is commenting on an opinion from the Federalist, that "the judiciary is the last resort in relation to the other departments of the government but not in relation to the rights of the parties to the compact under which the judiciary is derived." "If this opinion," says Mr. Jefferson, "is sound, then indeed is the constitution a *felo-de se*. For intending to establish three departments, co-ordinate and independent, that they might check and balance one another, it has given, according to this opinion, to one of them, alone, the right to prescribe rules for the government of the other, and to that one which is unelected by, and independent of the nation. The constitution on this hypothesis is a mere thing of wax in the hands of the judiciary, which they may twist and shape into any form they please. My construction of the constitution is very different from that you quote. It is, that each department is truly independent and has an equal right to decide for itself, what is the meaning of the constitution in the cases submitted to its action and especially where it is to act ultimately."

A Political Dinner.—Agreeably to previous arrangements, a public Dinner was yesterday given to our distinguished fellow citizens, the Hon. WILLIAM DRAYTON and the Hon. ROBERT Y. HAYNE, at the City Hall. The dinner was given exclusively by friends of the Southern States, and was attended by incomparably the largest assemblage of citizens ever convened in this city on a similar occasion. The large and capacious Hall being unable to contain two thirds of the company, tables were set around the gallery for the accommodation of the residue. It is presumed that nearly six hundred citizens united in the festival. The Hall was splendidly decorated for the occasion with flags and evergreens and patriotic emblems and inscriptions. Several speeches were delivered—a large number of patriotic toasts offered—and the company continued until late in the undiminished enjoyment of hilarity and fellowship. The particulars of this great Southern and State Right Celebration shall, if possible, be furnished to our readers to-morrow. *Chas. Mercury*

When Judge Peters was speaker of the house of assembly, one of the members, in crossing the room, tript on the carpet and fell down. The house burst into laughter, while the Judge, with the utmost gravity, cried, "Order, order, gentlemen; do not you see that a member is on the floor?" which is the usual way of requiring silence, when any one rises to speak.

PATTERN FOR A COAT.

A few days ago, a gentleman in looking over his tailor's account, observed a charge of six or seven shillings more on a coat than he had been accustomed to pay. On enquiring, the tailor informed him 'that he had been obliged to take up an additional quantity of cloth.' 'Why,' exclaimed the gentleman, 'it was scarcely half a year ago that you told me you managed to get a waistcoat for your little boy from what remained of the cloth you made my coat from. I cannot conceive why I should require more now, as I am convinced I have not increased any in size since that period.' 'No, sir, said the tailor, 'you are much the same as usual, but my little boy is so surprisingly grown, you'd scarcely know him.'

SPEECH OF MR. M'DUFFIE,

Against the Prohibitory System.

(Continued.)

But even if we could enhance the price of our productions, by diminishing the quantity produced, how is this to be effected? Our entire capital is invested in lands and negroes, and the only staples we can cultivate to any advantage, or for which we can find a market, are those we now produce. Shall we, then, abandon our lands, manumit our slaves, and then go to seek new fortunes in distant regions? No, Sir; our citizens would sooner perish, than to be thus driven from their rightful inheritances, and the homes of their forefathers, by this unrighteous system of oppression. There are insuperable obstacles to the transfer of the capital and labor of the Southern planter from the production of their present staples to any other employment. It has been suggested, that we might enter upon the manufacturing business. All our habits disqualify us for this sort of employment. It would require ten or fifteen years of ruinous experiment, before we could acquire even a tolerable degree of skill, and even then we could not rival the manufactures either of Europe, or of the Northern States of this Union. But, even if we could succeed so far as to equal our domestic competitors, where should we find a market for our productions?—It would be absurd to go to Europe, and equally so to go to the manufacturing States of our own country. From Mexico we are excluded by absurd restrictions, in imitation of our own; and wherever a foreign market might be open, we should find ourselves forestalled and excluded, by the manufactures of Great Britain and New England.

Is it not an insulting mockery, then, to tell us that we ought tamely to submit to a system which drives us from our natural pursuits, because we have the wretched privilege of embarking in the production of manufactures, which we have no skill in making, and for which we could find no market after they were made? Great Britain alone could supply the whole world with manufactures, at little more than half the price for which we could afford to make them.

It must be perfectly obvious, that, even with more oppressive burthens than they have yet borne, the Southern planters cannot, to any extent worth consideration divert their capital and labor to other employments, and thereby diminish the production of their staples, with a view to an enhancement of their price.

Experience proves this most conclusively. And here I beg leave to notice, as connected with what I am now saying, a statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report of 1828. To prove that the commerce of the country had been increased by the Tariff of 1824, he stated, and correctly stated, that the imports of the four years succeeding that Tariff, exceed those of the four years preceeding it, to a very considerable amount. Now nothing evinces the unsatisfactory and inconclusive nature of lumping statistical statements more clearly than this example. For, on analysing the statement of our exports during the two periods alluded to, I find that almost the entire increase of those of the latter period over the former, consisted of the single article of cotton. And yet, Sir, we were gravely told, from high authority, that this fact conclusively proved that the Tariff of 1824 had increased our foreign commerce. But, Sir, though it did not prove what it was designed to prove, it established one thing quite conclusively, that the cotton planter, so far from having it in his power to relieve himself from the burthen of taxation by limiting his production, and thereby increasing the price of what he produces, is compelled, as the alternative least ruinous, to increase his production, in the hope of making up that way, for the diminished price. Yes, Sir, the heavier and more oppressive your taxes have been, the harder has the planter labored; incessantly struggling against a declining market, and yet, by his extraordinary exertions, regularly adding to the aggregate value of the national exports. Between the years 1820, and 1828, the production of cotton exported was increased from 127,000,000, to 300,000,000 pounds, while the aggregate value of it was only increased from 22 to 28 millions, indicating a fall in the price of cotton from 18 to 9 cents a pound; on the other hand the exports of most of the other productions of domestic industry, and particularly grain, during the same period, decreased more in quantity than in value, indicating a gradual rise in their price. No contrast could exhibit, in a more striking point of view, the unequal and oppressive operation of federal taxation on the different portions of the Union; and none certainly could more conclusively show, that it is utterly impossible for the planters to throw the taxes imposed on their productions upon any other class of the community.

It is so important, Mr. Chairman, to a just comprehension of the operation of our tariff regulations, that we should clearly ascertain where the burthen of the impost taxes really falls, that I must be excused for presenting to the committee another illustration, to shew that it principally falls upon the producers of our exports. To avoid the confusion of ideas which results from estimating the value of merchandise, and the duties imposed upon it in money, I will dispense with the use of this, as I have done with the agency of the merchant. I will suppose then, that the Government levies the duties in kind, and that, for every hundred bales of cotton the planter exports, the government takes forty, and then places agents on board the vessel of the planter, to go with him to Great Britain and sell the cotton, thus taken from him, in common with his own. Is it not apparent, that the very same quantity of cotton would go into the foreign market, as would have gone if no duty had been levied, with this difference only, that forty bales would belong to the government, and sixty to the planter, in stead of the whole belonging to the planter? No change, therefore, would be made in the British Market, by this division of the property between the individual and the government. If we suppose each bale of cotton to be worth a piece of cloth, the planter would bring back sixty pieces, and the government forty. The very same quantity would be brought into the domestic market as if the government had levied no duty, with the difference only, that instead of the whole belonging to the planter, it would be divided between him and the government. Although the planter would receive only sixty pieces of cloth, instead of one hundred, yet he could not get any higher price for it than if he had been permitted to import the whole hundred pieces; for it is wholly immaterial, as to its effect upon the market price of the cloth, whether it is all imported by the planter, or a part by him and the remainder by the government. While the demand and the supply remain unchanged, no imposition of the government can increase the price.

Let us suppose, then, that the government takes no part of the cotton when exported, but permits the planter to export it without diminution. With his hundred bales of cotton, he purchases a hundred pieces of cloth. This would be the product of his industry—cotton converted into cloth. When he reaches the custom house, the agent of the government takes forty pieces of his cloth, as a contribution to the Treasury. It is equally obvious, as in the former case, that the same quantity of cloth, would come into the market, as if none of it had been taken by the government. The price would be the very same, and consequently, the planter would be deprived of forty of his hundred pieces of cloth, by the exaction of the government, without any means of indemnifying himself by obtaining a higher price for the remainder. This, Sir, is the actual operation of your import duties, stripped of the disguise with which they are invested. They are taxes upon those productions of domestic industry, which go into foreign commerce and although the consumers, as a class distinct from the producers, will, in the long run, be incidentally injured by whatever oppresses the producers, yet the burthen primarily and principally falls upon the latter class. According to this view of the subject, the Southern planter would bear the principal part of the burthen of the imposts levied upon the productions of his industry even if he did not consume any of them himself; but imported them exchanges for Western and Northern produce.

But, Sir, even if we grant that the tax falls exclusively upon the consumer, I ask you who consumes the productions of Southern industry, if they are not consumed by the Southern people? They are certainly the natural consumers of what they receive in exchange for their own productions. If they do not consume the very same articles they import, entirely and exclusively, they must consume some other articles obtained in exchange for them. Let us examine a little in detail, what becomes of the imports of the South. In the first place, the government, takes forty dollars out of every hundred. That portion, of course, the planter cannot consume. But surely this circumstance does not diminish the burthen imposed upon him. The fact that he does not consume it, is the very thing that makes the law which deprives him of it, a burthensome tax upon his industry. As to the remaining sixty dollars, there can be no doubt that the people of the Southern States are the direct consumers of the principal part of it. A portion of it, to be sure, is exchanged with the pro-

ple of the Northern States, either for other foreign merchandise imported by them, such as East and West India produce, or for their own manufactures. But this is precisely the same thing as if the Southern peopleconsumed the very articles obtained abroad, for their own produce.—What does it matter to the planter, whether he consumes the very cloth for which his cotton is exchanged, or the tea, and coffee, and sugar, imported by the people of the North, in exchange for their productions and industry, or the manufactures of the North? These foreign productions and domestic manufactures, are enhanced in price, quite as much as the cloth imported by the planter, in consequence of the duties. Thus far, then, the Southern people pay the whole amount of the imposts laid upon their productions, regarding them as consumers merely. But it has been said that we exchange some three millions of our imports, for the live stock of the Western States, which is not enhanced in price by any duty. But even here the planter is not entirely relieved from his burthen.—Can he purchase as much live stock with sixty pieces of cloth, as he could with a hundred? It would be absurd to maintain such a proposition; and yet this is the only way in which he could relieve himself from the whole burthen of the impost. The fact is, that he would be able to purchase but little more than half the quantity of live stock from the Western people, than he could have purchased if no duty had been laid upon his imports. In this way, undoubtedly, the burthen would be seriously felt by the Western people. But this would not mitigate the suffering of the planter. You deprive him of the means of purchasing live stock to a very great amount, and to that extent cut off the market for the productions of Western industry. By this process, as in all cases of prohibition, you destroy two values; that of the planter to the extent of the imposts, and that of the grower of stock to the extent that he is injured by losing a market for the productions of his industry.

Upon a general survey of the condition of the United States, it will be perceived that, owing to causes intimately connected with the restrictive system, production is every where overruning consumption. When to this circumstance we add the fact that the consumers of those articles of which you propose to enhance the price by your high duties, have so many other resources, and can resort to so many substitutes, to avoid paying the duties, every gentleman must be satisfied of the utter impossibility of throwing any thing like the whole burthen of the impost duties from the producers, upon whom they are actually laid, to the consumers, upon whom they are not laid. The consumers of manufactured articles in the United States, are very differently situated, thank Heaven, from the consumers of grain in Great Britain. The enormous burthen of the corn laws, falls almost exclusively on the consumers. Corn is an article of absolute necessity, for which no domestic substitute can be obtained. The miserable British laborer, therefore, is obliged to consume the grain of the lordly land owner, at double the price it could be imported, or perish. But it is not so with the American consumers of cotton and woollen manufactures. Before they will consent to pay an enhanced price, proportioned to the duties imposed, they will clothe themselves in home-spun.

Upon the whole, then, the only means which the producer has to throw the burthen of a tax from his shoulders, is to diminish his production of the article taxed; and the means which the consumer has to avoid having it thrown upon him, is to diminish his consumption of that article. In this contest the consumer has a decided and obvious advantage. It may be very confidently assumed, therefore, that at least one half of the burthen impost duties laid upon the return productions of the planter, would be sustained by him as a producer, even if he consumed no part of those productions. But it cannot be doubted that the people of the Southern States consume, of the articles imported in exchange for their staples, of other foreign articles subject to pay duties, and of domestic manufactures, equally enhanced by the tariff, to the amount of three-fourths of the entire return which they receive for their exports. It follows that the direct operation of the impost duties, throws upon the people of the staple growing States, a weight of taxation very nearly proportioned to their exports.

But, Sir, there remains to be presented a view of this subject, very little considered heretofore, either in this country or in Europe, which will exhibit the unequal and oppressive operation of this government in a most striking light. When this is taken into the estimate, the committee will perceive that I have been quite within the mark, in assuming that the staple growing States are burthened in proportion to the amount of duties levied upon their commerce. Next to the unequal exactions of government, nothing can be more distressing to a country of such vast extent, than the unequal disbursement of its revenues. Great as I have shewn the inequality to be, in the contributions exacted from the different sections of the Union, the inequality of the disbursements of the Federal Government is still much greater, South of Norfolk—through the entire region extending thence South an Southwest along the Atlantic and the Gulph of Mexico—a region which contributes two thirds of the revenue of the whole Union—there is not annually expended an average sum of five hundred thousand dollars! Now, Sir, I do not mention this unequal disbursement for the purpose of complaining of it, so much as with a view to explain the actual injury and suffering which result from it. I do verily believe, then, that a tax of ten millions of dollars, expended among those by whom it is contributed, would not be more burthensome and oppressive than a tax of five millions of dollars expended in a foreign country or a distant portion of the Union. In other words, I believe any States, Pennsylvania for example, would find it an advantageous pecuniary speculation, to pay a million of dollars to the Federal Treasury, annually, upon the condition that the Federal Government should annually disburse two millions of dollars among the people of that State, in the purchase of grain, iron, manufactures, and such other productions as are there made for market. It is obvious that a new demand would be annually created for a million of dollars' worth of the productions of Pennsylvania, and a new value thereby given to those productions. It would of course give the highest possible stimulus to productive industry, and at the end of the year the aggregate wealth of the State would be increased more than it would be diminished, by this fiscal operation, of paying one million in disbursements. The most striking example of the influence of government disbursements, of which history has kept any record, and that which first drew my attention to the subject, is that exhibited by Great Britain in the war against the French Republic and the French Empire. The extraordinary financial resources of Great Britain, in that eventful struggle, have excited the wonder and admiration of the world, scarcely less than the unparalleled military achievements and extensive conquests of the Emperor Napoleon. The spectacle of a nation annually expending some two hundred millions of dollars, and yet flourishing almost beyond any former example, seemed almost to baffle the profoundest speculations of political philosophy.

But the mystery is completely unravelled when we advert to the fact, that she annually borrowed, during fifteen years, one hundred millions of dollars. By this operation alone, the annual disbursements of the government were made to exceed the annual amount of the taxes, very nearly one hundred millions. We have, therefore, almost the very state of things I supposed, in regard to Pennsylvania.—The government levied an annual tax of $100,000,000, and made an annual disbursement of $200,000,000. Great Britain was never so flourishing; and, if the same operation could have lasted forever, she would have continued to flourish on to the end. But it was not in the nature of things that it could last much longer than it did. Great Britain was acting the part of the prodigal, who converted his inheritance into an annuity for fifteen years, and then expended his whole annual income. She was living upon the resources of posterity, and if she had gone much further, she would have exhausted them. But when peace was restored to Europe, the picture of British prosperity was reversed. When superficial observers were expecting an increased prosperity from the cessation of war and its expenditures, a scene of distress and ruin ensued not more astonishing and apparently unaccountable than the former prosperity. But the one was just as natural as the other. The sudden withdrawal of the disbursements of the government, to the amount of more than $100,000,000, without any corresponding reduction of the taxes, was like withdrawing his accustomed stimulus from a man, who habitually took his bottle of wine a day. A paralysis was thrown over the industry and prosperity of the nation, from which no one can predict when she will recover.

Now, Sir, when you have looked at this picture and then looked at that—when you have compared the distress and suffering of Great Britain since the peace of Europe, with the prosperity which preceded it, you have, on the one hand, an exmplification, and only a faint one, of the blasting and withering influence of enormously unequal taxes levied in one portion of the Union, with scarcely any return in the form of government disbursements; and on the other, of the animating and invigorating influence of large disbursements in portions of the Union, that make scarcely any contributions, comparatively speaking, to the public revenue.

(To be continued.)

Change.—A sailor looking serious in a certain Chapel in Boston, was asked by the Clergyman, if he felt any change; whereupon the tar put his hand into his pocket, and replied—"I have not a cent."

VIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

Salisbury:

JULY 20, 1830.

Man, in the moment, when he sees or hears that, which at first view, he looks upon as detrimental to his, or his friend's interests, is sure to give vent to the feelings which are excited in his bosom by a sight or perusal of what he so considers mischievous and injurious matter. It was in a moment when something unpropitious to the part which it is so well known the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer is preparing to play in the approaching political drama, was said or acted to the South that his jealous mind was aroused, and its secret workings displayed to public view, before he had fully considered the consequences which such a disclosure would inevitably beget. He did *think*, (and we should do him injustice to say that he was not sincere in his conclusions) when he declared, in an article which appeared in the Courier and Enquirer some weeks back, that South Carolina was on the verge of insurrection, and that Virginia and North Carolina would frown upon her, and discountenance every attempt to resist lawful authority, we repeat, when such a sentiment escaped the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer he *thought* it could not fail to be responded to in the two states, which he wished thus to conciliate. He was widely mistaken, however, in the effect which he *thought* the character of that print would not fail to produce upon the public mind in Virginia and N. Carolina, when the Editor *thought* proper to promulgate any views relative to national policy.

He has discovered, but too late, that Virg. and N. C. will support and protect S. Carolina in her rights which are precisely the same with theirs; and the public sentiment in Virginia has been too frequently expressed, to be doubted at this peculiar crisis, in the sovereignty of the states. In making this discovery, the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer, fearful that his misrepresentation of Southern feeling might prejudice his favorite political scheme, which will shortly be brought to work upon the Union, has *thought* it necessary, in order to save that grand design from perdition, to make some atonement, for his false and unfounded charge upon South Carolina, to the Mercury Journal of Charleston.

Upon a close examination of this explanation of what he has heretofore said of South Carolina, and the manner in which he excuses himself for the language used upon that occasion, the drift of the wily Editor is at once penetrated, and we do not hesitate to pronounce his present language, *hypocritical and viperous*. He pretends now to have great confidence in the patriotism of the South, when a few weeks since, he declared his belief that South Carolina was preparing for insurrection, and he *knew* Virginia and North Carolina would not give their support to any such unloyal designs.

We have often said, and we will again declare that the people of S. Carolina harbour no rebellious intentions, and that we do, in the sincerity of our hearts, applaud the course which we believe that state will pursue in relation to the many manifest violations of the Federal compact, and Virginia and North Carolina willl most cordially lend their aid in support of any measures she may adopt. Every movement of the Southern states, one and all, will be peaceable, unless the tyrannical and imperious people of the North should force the South to defend herself from invasion. The Courier and Enquirer cannot make an impression upon Virginia and North Carolina. The character of that print is too well understood in those States to produce any revolution in public sentiment. The apology to the Mercury will receive from the people, whose feelings it represents, its full and merited estimate. The following language cannot be looked upon in any other light than as deceptive and fraudulent.

"But we are the friends of the South, and shall continue to be so. Our faith shall never be shaken in their devotion to the union, and we shall take the freedom to speak in plain language to the South, whenever we conceive that they are on the wrong track. We never will allow the New England federalits and tories to say—"look at the acts of your patriotic South? Look at the birth-place of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Pinckney, Rutledge, Sumpter, &c. &c.: did we do worse in organizing the Hartford Convention?"

In the Mercury of the 5th we find the publication of the transactions at the dinner given to Gen. Hayne and Col. Drayton, attended solely by friends to the constitution and State rights. We will forbear to make any further mention of the interesting proceedings at that dinner, save that the patriotism which every sentiment breathes, delivered upon that occasion, is of the most ardent and unexampled character; the eloquence of those who addressed the meeting is impassioned and moving beyond description. We will not fail to gratify our readers with a perusal of as much as we can crowd in our next paper.

Appointment.—Mr. James McLaughlin has been appointed Post-Master at Miranda Post-Office, Rowan county, N. C. in the place of John McConnaughy, resigned.

Public sentiment South of the Potomac.—Upon examination, we find the public sentiment South of Mason and Dixon's line, decidedly favorable to the sovereignty of the states. There have been but few toasts drank at the recent celebrations of the anniversary of our Independence throughout the Southern country which do not speak a language *strong and terrible* against trespassers upon that safe-guard of our political security and independence.

The people of the United States, have of late acquired a more intimate acquaintance with the features of the government under which they live. We have not yet to learn that, anterior to the present confederation of the states of this Republick, they were sovereign and independent—free to act each state for itself, as might best comport with their several political purposes—that in uniting themselves together, neither one surrendered any right to the others to *ride down* one or more of them with unequal taxation and profligate expenditures of the public revenue. But they have long since learned that they did not, in the formation of the Federal constitution, relinquish any other powers than those which are expressly granted, and forbidden to be exercised by the state governments—that in the charter upon which is inscribed the powers of the national government, no clause is to be found on its pages, recognizing the right of the national legislature to tax the Southern planting interest, to make improvements in the Northern and Eastern states.

No! a community of freemen will not recognize a right either human or divine which can justify one people to tax another for their special advantage and profit without the consent of the taxed. It was the promulgation of such unnatural doctrines, in the shape of parliamentary edicts, which gave the first impulse to the ball of the Revolution. The people, in submission to such iniquitious exactions, could see in conclusion nothing short of absolute slavery and degradation. Has not a similar course marked the progress of legislation in the Congress of the United States! Is not the Southern portion of the Union made to bear all the burthen of taxation whilst the revenue created thereby is expended in testing the efficacy of splendid schemes of a commercial, mental and social nature for the individual improvement of a quarter of the Union which has no community of friendship, sentiment or action with us?

How are we to act in this emergency when our dearest rights are invaded by a domestic foe? We feel the embarrassment of our situation, and behold with most poignant sorrow the awful crisis which is approaching; indeed we may say it is already big with the fate of this nation. Will not those who united with us with so much good feeling when the Union was established, and who fought so valiantly for those rights which they have now invaded themselves, learn forbearance and moderation? We would recommend it to them in the strongest terms.

Is it one state alone which has manifested displeasure and protested against the policy of the government? Is the opposition to the tariff and the American system confined to South Carolina? No—it pervades all the Southern and Western states, and the final overthrow of the party which now sustains the existing policy of the General government is looked upon, among them, as the only event that can possibly restore harmony in the councils of the nation, and preserve the Union of the states.

How then, it is gravely asked, is so desirable an end to be accomplished, when the two parties whose dissentions endanger the Union, evidence a determined spirit to stand, each, to their ground, and not yield any thing to one another? We reply let unanimity once prevail among the people who have been wronged. Let their stentorian voice once be lifted, thro' the medium of their Representatives in Congress, and it cannot fail to bring about a redress of their grievances. Let the people make a pledge from the candidate that he will vote down the tariff and Internal Improvement systems, the *sine qua non* of his election.

Then will the arrogance of power and superiority be reduced to its proper level, and the blessings of a free government once more restored. Then will the resolutions of our national legislature have the sanction of the people, which alone can render the will of a government decisive and energetick. Then will the Union be cherished with all the ardor of patriotism and the regulations by which its concerns are directed will no longer be viewed as despotick and lawless.

We will refer Mr. Wilson as well as the "Fayetteville Observer" to our paper issued two weeks since, for the publication requested by the former, denying the authenticity of the charge made against him, that he had murdered his wife by hanging her to a tree. We took occasion at the same time to say that the former Editor of this paper had been imposed upon by his informant, whose name we do not know. If Mr. Wilson does not consider what we say now, and what we have before said, a sufficient denial of the charge, we can only say to him, our columns shall be open to admit any communication he may think proper to send us, relative to that affair. No farther answer was requested to Mr. Wilson's letter, than the publication he requested to be made. We never refuse to do justice to any individual, whose character has been injured by false and unfounded accusations, more particularly when that injury has been done through the agency of this paper.

It must be a source of regret to all those who have any regard for the purity of the English language to find so many innovations, or to speak more critically, such numbers of new words added to our vocabulary. Possibly we might not be so much concerned, if the additions thus made consisted of words which were legitimate, and accorded with our symphonious sounds, but we find words of the most outlandish origin introduced into our language, thereby rendering it more obscure and far less classical. We observe the Argus has fallen into the way of "*word making*" which is truly "*the besetting sin of the times.*" He wishes to introduce "*immigration*" into common use, since he has been unable to find any word, which expresses its meaning so clearly.

We can point him to the word "*migration*" which expresses the idea he would convey by the word "*immigration*" even more clearly. The word "*migration*" without the addition of the "in" means, to move from one place to another, which is precisely the idea the Argus would wish to convey by the word "*immigration.*" The Argus says it as "*English, chaste and analogyed,*" as any of the "*King's English,*" and quotes Webster's dictionary as authority. We have not yet seen that valuable work, and will not attempt to controvert the dictum of the Argus. But we may be permitted to express the idea we had entertained of the compilation of that dictionary, and what the views of the Editor were in giving it to the world. Mr. Webster saw, with no little bitterness of reflection, that it had become fashionable in Washington to introduce exoticks into the discussions which took place on the floor of Congress to supply the place of plain English, such as the people generally could understand. The great complaint that the speeches of the members could not be properly understood, without correct ideas of the meanings which were to be affixed to many phrases of foreign extraction, induced Mr. Webster, a man of known learning and ability, to undertake the task of explaining the meanings of various words, which had been thus foisted into our language and which did not properly belong to it. Mr. Webster did not thereby admit that these words were pure and genuine English, but his reasons for publishing his dictionary would induce a contrary belief.

But if the word "*immigration*" is good English, yet none will deny that its sound is rather unharmonious and grating to the ears of Americans, who have been habituated to use the word "*migrate*" to convey the same idea. It is the beauty of our language that we have not numerous words to convey the same meaning, thereby rendering our speech concise and energetick. We loose the equanimity of our tempers whenever French and Spanish or other than American phrases are used either in writing, public speaking or common conversation. If the Editor, of the Argus gulps them we cannot.

John Randolph.—A dinner was given to John Randolph of Roanoke, the day previous to his departure for the Court of St. Petersburgh, by the citizens of Norfolk. In thus honoring this distinguished Republican citizen, the people of Norfolk not only evidenced their high sense of his long and faithful services in the councils of this nation, but clearly indicated their decided approbation of the selection of Mr. Randolph to represent his country at that illustrious Court. No man in our estimation, is better capable of sustaining the dignity and character of this nation, and none could do us better service by a firm and faithful adherence to the interests of his country than Mr. Randolph.

We give the subjoined extracts from the toasts and other proceedings.

Our Guest: John Randolph of Roanoke, identified during his whole political career with the sound, patriotick and honest doctrines of republicanism. As Republicans we tender him the most acceptable homage by adhering to his principles. Drank standing.

[Mr. Randolph responded, (says the Herald,) in a brief but pithy address, in which he gave the true touch of his own peculiar manner, but our recollection does not assist us sufficiently for us to attempt even an outline of it. We do remember, however, that he spoke of the dynasty of the Stuarts (meaning thereby, we presume, the Adamses,) and warned his countrymen to beware of "restoration governments." We also understood him to say, in substance, that his mission was a special one, and that in accepting it, he was actuated solely by the desire of evincing his continued confidence in an administration to which he had originally given his support, and not by the paltry consideration of an outfit. He concluded by expressing in very handsome terms, his thanks for the distinguished honor conferred on him by the company, and gave the following toast.]

By Mr. Randolph: Prosperity and success, now and forever, to the ancient Borough of Norfolk.

By L. W. Tazewell: Nathaniel Macon: The apotheum purity of his example, has ever illustrated the precepts of his wisdom.

By Jno. Randolph of Roanoke: The memory of Meriwether Jones, editor of the 'Examiner,' in the reign of terror: the shield and spear of the old Republican party in the darkest day that it ever saw since the invasion of Arnold and Phillips.

By John S. Millson: The ultimate operation of the "American system," seeming splendor and actual want. Midas starving on his golden banquet.

[This toast was not drank.]

By John Randolph: Homer: The patriot's best; and only country-Calhoun non enthusiasm sentiment qui transe mare currunt.

By W. R. Cunningham: The birth day of Thomas Jefferson May its anniversary celebrations aid in bringing back the government to the principles of '98.

[Remark by Mr. Randolph: It will require stronger physic to do that.]

By T. G. Broughton: John Randolph: however we may sometimes differ from him, we cannot say that he ever gave a vote to impose a burthen on the people, [to which, as Mr. Randolph's request, was added,] or to abridge their liberties.

It has been objected to the addition to the above toast by Mr. Randolph, that it was egotistical. We cannot view it in that light. It is no more than the honest expression of a fact which looks as well where it is placed, as though it had been appended to his speech. We are sure that more self-flattering things are said every day in dinner speeches. Besides, the manner and the time are entirely characteristick, and give additional force to the expression.

By John Randolph of Roanoke: The People: may they bear in mind the advice of Polonius, "to thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

The Southern Times and the South Carolina State Gazette, have been amalgamated, and the paper is published now as the "Times and Gazette," under the superintendence of Mr. M'Morris, a native of South Carolina, and a graduate of Columbia College.

The ability and zeal of Mr. M'Morris have been sufficiently attested in the condnct of the Southern Times. The principles of the constitution have been eloquently sustained in its columns, and we have no doubt, that, through their influence much true knowledge of the proper policy of the National government will be disseminated, which cannot fail to work a reformation in the minds of the people, the only hope we have to restore the government to its original purity and beauty.

We must apologize for the accidental omission of some of the toasts drank at the dinner given at the Mansion Hotel, at the Anniversary Celebration in this place, which will be found in to-day's paper.

We insert to-day part of the proceedings at the Anniversary Celebration at Lincolnton. For the want of room we have been compelled to defer the publication of the balance till the next paper.

The advantages of Newspapers.—To convince the community of the advantages which are to be derived from a regular and attentive perusal of newspapers, we only request parents to give one of their children free access to them, and debar the rest a sight. The former will be intelligent, agreeable and instructive, whilst the latter will, really, be ignorant, bashful and unpleasant in company.

Notice.

The Rowan Bible Society will hold its annual meeting on Saturday, the 17th of August, at Union church, 5 miles east of Salisbury.

The Members of the Society are requested to be punctual in their attendance, and the congregation generally are invited to attend.

Rev. John Robinson, D. D. of Cabarrus, is appointed to preach a sermon on the occasion.

JESSE RANKIN.

July 13, 1830. 2t29

☞ The ninth Anniversary of the Iredell co. Bible Society, will be held in Statesville, on Wednesday the 4th August. It is expected, that a discourse will be delivered by the Rev. Thomas Espy, and that addresses will be made by two or three other persons. As the Bible cause is advancing in our State, with a progress truly encouraging; and as this will be our last annual meeting previous to the expiration of the Great National Supply of two years; it is peculiarly desirable, that all our members and friends should favour us with their presence and assistance. Exercises commence at 11 o'clock.

D. GOULD, *President of Iredell county, Bible Society.*

Iredell co. July 8, 1830. 3t30

Volunteer toasts drank at the Anniversay Celebration in this place:

By Mr. Smith, (Tutor at Chapel Hill:) North Carolina: a stranger can well attest her liberality, her hospitality, and attachment to Union and Liberty.

By Mr. Clayland: The memory of Patrick Henry.

By S. Craige: Our University, the pride and boast of North-Carolina: May the people of this state, in their choice of representatives for the approaching Legislature, have an eye to those who will be willing to lend an able hand to relieve her from her present pecuniary embarrasments.

By Charles Savage: Henry Clay.

By Col. P. White: The people of Western Carolina: a fair specimen of what American freemen should be,—cordial in their friendships, democratic in their principles; seldom permitting merit to remain long unnoticed, they never suffer talents and enterprise to go away unrewarded.

By G. W. Brown: The day we celebrate: may each succeeding anniversary increase our zeal and patriotism in its cause.

By Maj. McClelland: The Orator of the day.

By James I. Long: The Fair of N. Carolana: surpassed by none, equalled by few.

By Thomas Mull, Jr.: To the Generous and the Brave.

By F. Slater: The Survivors of '76.

By D. F. Caldwell: Political infamy to the man who endeavours to inculcate the sentiment, that we have nothing to lose, but every thing to gain, by a dissolution of the Union.

By Maj. McClelland: Our old friend and companion, Gen. Stokes.

By S. Craige: The President and Vice President of the day.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Agreeable to previous arrangements, the citizens of the Jersey settlement, and others assembled together at Pinkston's Store on Saturday, the 3d July, Capt. Smith being nominated martial of the day, formed a procession and marched to a beautiful Grove, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Thos. I. Bright, and an interesting, elegant and appropriate Oration was delivered by Doct. Burges L. Beall, after which a large number of persons partook of a dinner. The cloth being removed, the toasts prepared for the occasion, were drank with cold water, with appropriate feelings.

1. The day we Celebrate: may its annual return be marked with such events of reprocal interest and feeling, as declare to the world, Americans cease not to feel as freemen.

2. George Washington: The man who filled the measure of his country's glory, his name and his works will reach to the latest generation. 4 Cheers.

3. The President of the United States: May the eternal power that was his shield at New Orleans, never forsake him at Washington. 3 Cheers.

4. The Vice President of the United States.

5. American Liberty: God's gift, natures right: may licentiousness be banished from her presence by temperance. 2 Cheers.

6. North Carolina: Distinguished from her sister states, for her early patriotism and independence. 4 Cheers.

7. The American Militia: The safe-guard of lives, fortunes and liberty, and the protection of "Beauty and Booty" 2 Cheers.

8. The surviving Revolutionary Patriots: With their associates in arms: They fought and bled for the independence we now enjoy whilst living, they have our gratitude and affection: and when dead, a grateful people will not forget them. 6 Cheers.

9. Charles Carroll: The only surviving signer of the great Charter of American Independence.

10. The American Press: May virtue be its guide.

11. The Constitution of the United States: May it forever remain in the power of the majority; and not be over-ruled by the minority. 3 Cheers.

12. A Judicious Tariff: May the Union of our forefathers that purchased independence, be not forfeited by Division.

13. The American Fair. 4 Cheers.

The following are among the volunteers that have been collected:

By the President of the day Wm. Moore: Our Elective franchise: Too precious to be bartered for flattery, or a little whiskey. May the influence of Temperance Societies forbid the nefarious trade. 4 Cheers.

By Dr. B. L. Beall: Intemperance: A disease which if not terminated by resolution: may end in mortification. 3 Cheers.

By Dr. B. Austin: The Jersey Settlement: Celebrated for its industry, economy, and richness of soil: This day bears witness to its talents, its political energy and temperate habits: may year after year find its citizens the same happy, social, temperate, and independent people.

By John March, Esq.: Andrew Jackson: May prosperity attend his judicious acts. 3 Cheers.

By J. S. Pearson, Esq.: More Cotton Factories, and fewer Pianos. 2 Cheers.

By Dr. B. Austin: The more water, the less whiskey.

By Dr. B. L. Beall: Woman;

"The star of the Rover, the hope of the Lover,
The spell that inspires, and the spirit that beguiles,
The song of the Poet, the dream of the Lover;
The infidel's Heaven is beauty in smiles."

4 Cheers.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CELEBRATION IN LINCOLNTON.

The Anniversary of the Declaration of Independeace, was celebrated in Lincolnton on Saturday the 3rd of July.

The Morning Reveillee called the citizens to the emblem of liberty, and at sunrise the band struck up *Hail Columbia*, when the beautiful star spangled banner was hoisted and unfurled by the breeze, seventy feet in the air, after which the favourite tune of *Yankee doodle* was played and thirteen rounds fired.

At 11 o'clock the procession formed on the Academy hill, composed of a number of revolutionary veterans, a well equiped troop of cavalry, and a large concourse of citizens, and moved with enlivening national airs, to the court-house where they were met by the 'fair' whose smiles gave a peculiar charm to the occasion and commingled with the enthusiastic and martial glow of feeling a gentle and pleasing sensation that seemed to stamp happiness on every brow.

The Declaration was read by James Pinkney Henderson, Esq. in a forcible manner, and a chaste and eloquent oration was afterwards pronounced by Michael Hoke, Esq. A universal burst of applause followed the reading of the Declaration, and the delivery of the Oration.

At 2 o'clock upwards of a hundred persons sat down to a sumptuous barbecue prepared by Col. John Zimmerman, Jacob Reinhardt, and Charles Leonard, Esqrs. Gen. Moore and Jacob Forney, Esqs. presided. In the midst of the hilarity produced by the gusts of the feasting and the animating spell of the sparkling gob let, a heavy and refreshing shower of rain fell and drove the company to the village, rejoicing with grateful feeling to the Author of our Blessings for the providential visitation that saved the parched crops of the farmers.

The following are the regular and such of the volunteer sentiments, as were handed in, that were drank at the table:

1. The day we celebrate: What better evidence of the value of our blessings, than to see every body here thinking what they please and speaking what they think. Let it be so forever.

2. The signers and defenders of the Declaration of Independence: The memory of their devotion to the cause of freedom fills our hearts with love to those who are gone, and gratitude to those who survive.

3. The President of the United States: "He asks nothing but what is clearly right, he will submit to nothing that is wrong."

4. The Vice President of the United States: Thrice has his country's gratitude called him to the second office in the nations gift: May he live to wear the laurels that are twining to wreathe his brow.

5. The present Cabinet: Able and energetic are the men who compose it: The best proof of their ability and energy is to be found in their official productions.

6. The memory of George Washington.

7. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams:

"But search the land of living man,
"Where will we find their like again."

8. North Carolina: She heeds not the frothy politicians of the day with "Disunion" and "nullification" for their choice; true to her own interest, and that of the nation she is able to distinguish between good and evil report.

9. The Union of the States: May its existence be commensurate with the existence of time: May the anathamas of an enlightened people remain upon the politician who would advocate measures that tend to sever it.

10. The Army and Navy.

11. The Constitution of the United States, and the States' constitutions: May no strained construction of the former infringe the rights of the latter.

12. Charles Carroll of Carrollton: He is left amongst us the sole surviving signer to our charter of Independence: many are his years, and they are full of honour.

13. The American fair:

"Sweet solace of life, oh woman! whose form and whose soul
"Are the spell and the light of each path we pursue,
"Whether sunned in the tropics or chilled at the pole,
"If woman be there—there is happiness too."

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President, Gen. Moore: Unity of sentiment in religion and politicks throughout the world.

By J. Forney, Esq. Vice President: The President and directors of the Catawba Navigation Company: May they at their meeting on the 19th inst. be united, and the result of their deliberations be the speedy opening of the Catawba river.

By Col. John Hoke: Let the publick debt be speedily paid, the Tariff moderated, and the surplus revenue apportioned among the several States.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

HYMENEAL.

Married, on the 8th July, in this county, by Dr. John Scott, Solomon Weaver to Miss Celia Hill.

DIED,

Departed this life, on the 25th June, 1830 in the 66th year of his age, Mr. Jedediah Wallis, who although he was young at the time, took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle. In early life he made of a profession of Religion, and became a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which for many years by a life of exemplary sobriety and regularity of deportment, he gave good evidence that he was governed by the principles of the Gospel. His loss will be long felt by his family and neighbors, for he was an active, honest, respectable, and useful member, both of civil and religious society.

In Montgomery county, N. C. on the 10th inst. Maj. Buckner Kinbrol, in the 78th year of his age. He was an old Revolutionary officer, and fought during that interesting struggle against the Tory party, in this State. He was zealously devoted to the good cause of his country, till the day of his death. [*Communicated.*

Lands at Public Sale,

IN IREDELL AND WILKES COUNTIES.

WE will sell, at public sale, in Wilkesboro,' on Tuesday of August Court, a tract of LAND adjoining Col. Waugh's Mill tract, on Moravian creek: We will also sell, at public sale, in Statesville, on Tuesday of August Court, the following tracts of LAND: One tract formerly owned by Joseph Chambers, being a part of Arthur Chambers' lands; a tract formerly owned by John Bell; a tract formerly owned by Wm. Stewart, joining the lands of Milton Campbell.

A credit of one, two and three years, in equal payments, will be given, bearing interest after one year. Titles not to be executed until the purchase money is paid.

ALEXANDER HUGGINS, } *Ex'rs. of Jas.*
JOHN ERWIN, } *Erwin, dec'd.*

July 8, 1830 3t30

Look Out Shavers!!!

ALL persons are forwarned from trading for a note of hand or due bill, made payable from me to William Haden, Jr. given on the 15th of May, 1830, for one thousand dollars, as it was fraudulently obtained. The said Haden left here a few days since for Alabama, where he sometimes resides. I am determined not to pay said note unless forced to do so by law. 12t29

BENJAMIN MAXWELL.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office, at Lexington, N. Carolina, July 1, 1830.

B	Henry Ledford
Joseph Ball	M
John Blackburn	Elizabeth Miller
Jane Brinkley	David Moffit
C	George Myers
John Calloway 3	Adam Mock
Levin Charles	N
Thomas C. Crump	George Northan
D	P
Traverse Daniel	John Pearson
E	S
James Evans	James Sluder
Anderson Ellis	Christian Stockinger
F	Daniel D. Shuler
Caty Fouts	George Summy
Mary Fagan or Fezur	Michael Swaim
G	Peter Smith 3
Jacob Goss	Earnhart Siselove
William Grist	Henry Smith
H	George Smith
Jacob Hagey	W
Francis Hederick	Isaac Wilson
K	Henderson Wilson
John Kenneday 2	Vinson Wood
L	Joshua Wilson.
William Ledford	3t30

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, *P. M.*

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Hous for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April*, 1st 1829. 11

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have entered into a copartnership, and will carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in the House formerly occupied by Thomas Holton, as a Tavern, and where Mr. Woodson kept his Shop previous to the engagement with Mr. Jarrot: The house is on Main Street a few doors east of the Court-House, where they will carry on the above business more extensively than ever was done in this place.

The materials shall be of the first quality, and their work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and their prices shall be moderate to correspond with the times.

Orders, from a distance, for

Sideboards; Bureaus; Dining, Breakfast, Card and Ladies working Tables; Secretaries, and working Desks; Candle Stands, Wash Stands, Bed-steads, &c.

will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

The subscribers solicit the patronage of the public, and hope they will merit it.

HORATIO WOODSON.
JOHN M. JARROT.

July 14th, 1830. 4t31

N. B. H. Woodson, returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes it will be continued.

No Combination and a Free Trade.

EARTHEN WARE & LOOKING GLASSES.

THOS. J. BARROW, & CO.

Importers, 88 Water-Street, N. York,

OFFER for sale 1,000 Packages Earthenware, Glass, China and Looking Glasses, comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in this market, and which will be repacked to the Country Merchant at the lowest prices. In consequence of having refused to join the *Combination* for regulating the prices of Crockery, in this city, we have been made the subjects of a most intolerant persecution, the object of which is nothing less than *our entire ruin and expulsion from the trade*, our characters have been assailed as men of integrity and fair dealing, our credit as a house of responsibility impeached and every endeavor made to ruin it, and to crown the whole our importations through the regular channels have been all stopped, (in consequence of threats thrown out to the Manufacturers in England) so that we have been obliged to employ Agents in Liverpool to make our purchases in such a manner that our names would not appear in the transaction—all the facilities attendant upon obtaining credit for our importations are denied to us, and nothing but cash in Liverpool will obtain for us our needed supplies of ware.—We are suffering these hardships in the cause of the Merchant and Consumer of this description of goods, no less than our own, and to them, as our last resort, we come for aid and assistance; so long as we are enabled to sustain ourselves against more than forty men, who have combined to bring about our ruin in this unheard of manner, we will continue to sell our goods Free and independent at our own rates *for Cash or approved city acceptances only.* 6t29

THOS. J. BARROW, & CO.
88 Water Street, above Old-slip.

NEW-YORK CHEAP CLOAK Manufactory.

THE subcriber Manufactures, for the Southern and Western trade, and keeps constantly on hand, a very large Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's CLOAKS, made of every description of Silk and Stuff Goods, purchased expresely for the purpose, at the lowest auction prices. These Cloaks are made in the best Style, by persons who have had several years experience in the business; and will be sold, by the quantity, on liberal terms, at prices that will probably make them as safe and profitable a purchase as any description of Goods that can be purchased in this market. 10t28.

F. J. CONANT,

18½ *Maiden Lane, corner of Green st. N. York.*

F. J. C. also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, for sale, by the quantity, a large and complete assortment of STOCKS, of every description, warranted made of the best of materials, and in the handsomest Style.

Partnership.

THE Factorage and Commission business of Henry W. Conner will be continued by the subscribers, under the firm of H. W. Conner & Co. from this date.

6t29 HENRY W. CONNER,
JOHN P. TAMPLET.

Charleston, June 1, 1830.

THOMAS MULL Jr. & ROBERT HUIE have mutually dissolved their copartnership in the purchase and sale of negroes.

Salisbury July 1st, 1830. 26tf

Catawba Lands,

FOR SALE.

THE subcriber wishes to sell his plantation well known by the name of Postens place on the Catawba river 4 miles above Beatties Ford together with the negroes amounting to between 20 and 30, Stock, Crop &c. on the place all of which he now offers for sale either separately or together.

The plantation contains 340 acres, a great portion of which is river Bottom of first quality. The place taken together is equal to any tract of land on the river, as will appear from an examination of the premises.

The whole will be sold upon terms favorable both as to price and payments for which application will be made to my father *James Conner* 1 mile from Beatties Ford, where I may also be found myself from 10 August to 15th Sept.

HENRY W. CONNER.

July 4th, 1830. 2mt34

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 7th inst. a negro named Jim, about 30 years old, well set, very dark skin, with a wen on his forehead. Any person who may apprehend said boy, and confine him in Jail or otherwise so that I get him again, will receive the above reward. It is thought the boy has received a pass from some evil designing and malicious person.

LEONARD EASTES.

Bark county N. C. 27tf

Hampton & Palmer,

HAVE formed a copartnership, as *Watch and Clock Makers, Silversmiths* and *Jewellers*, for the purpose of carrying on the business in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the *New Shop*, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Maine street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair *all kinds* of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well; And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for cash.

JAMES B. HAMPTON,
JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as his new arrangement makes it necessary old scores should be settled up.

Notice.

THE Editors of the Richmond Whig, Richmond Enquirer and National Intelligencer, are requested to stop an advertisement, signed by me, for a Teacher, to take charge of a school in this place, and to forward their accounts for payment. STEPHEN L. FERRAND.

June 22nd, 1830. 93tf

A Neat Dwelling,

In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.

THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeably part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Allemong, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorised to make title,) and the terms can be known. H. C. JONES.

Feb'y. 20th, 1830. 08

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing *one hundred NEGROES*, for which they will pay a liberal price in *cash*. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JOSIAH HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE in SALISBURY; who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash.

JAMES HUIE,
JOSIAH HUIE.

June 22d. 1830. 25

ALE.

150 Bottles of Fresh Albany Ale, just received, and for sale, by

AUSTIN & BURNS.

Salisbury, June 29th, 1830. 26tf

Clock for Sale

THE subscribers have a first rate Brass-Clock, which they will sell *low*.

HAMPTON & PALMER.

Negroes Wanted.

THOMAS MULL Jr. wishes to purchase about 30 negroes, for which liberal prices will be given in cash. He will always be found in Salisbury. Those who wish to sell would do well to call on him or send him a few lines.

Salisbury July 1st. 1830. 26tf.

To Gold Miners.

THE subscriber having obtained a Patent in the year 1827, for Mills for grinding and washing Ore of Gold and other metals, and his plan having been generally adopted, deems it necessary to caution the public against using similar Mills without his consent. The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to give any description of his Mills, as they are in operation in various parts of the State. His Patents embrace Branch and Ridge Gold. Liberal terms will be conceded to all who make early application for rights, and every information given on application.

WM. H. FOLGER.

Charlotte, N. C. 5t29

☞ The Yorkville Pioneer, Greensborough Patriot and Raleigh Register, will insert the above advertisement in their respective papers for one month, and forward their accounts for payment. W. H. F.

Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Wilkesboro' in the county of Wilkes, to the highest bidder at public out-cry on the first Tuesday in August next, *all* of that well known and valuable *Tract* of *Land* lying in a body on the waters of the Yadkin and Reddies Rivers, one mile North of Wilkesboro' having the one half of a valuable *mill seat* attached to it, said premises formerly belonged to Chapman Gordon, late of said county, deceased. The terms of sale are, three instalments, one on the 25th December, 1830, when possession will be given, the other two, equal annual payments thereafter.

JAMES H. GORDON.

June 2nd, 1830. 7t31

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 29th of May, 1830, an indented apprentice boy, by the name of Levi Hinkle. He is about eighteen years of age; has red hair and red complexion All persons are warned against harboring said absconding apprentice.

AQUILLA CHESHER.

Rowan county, June 30, 1830. 26tf

Writing & Wrapping Paper,

MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill, for sale, on moderate terms, at this office.

June, 1830. 2b

POETRY.

FROM THE EXAMINER.

Fancy once gathered a bouquet of flowers,
And sent them by Mirth as a present to Wit,
Who told him that Fancy had pluck'd from her bowers,
The sweet briar rose, and the soft violet.

And the tulip and pink, and the sweet scented thyme,
And said that her wish was, to try his fam'd powers,
And charged him to tell, and to do it in ryme,
What mystical meaning was hid in the flowers.

He said it was hard in the absence of her,
Who was guide to his path and a light to his eye,
To divine and tell him, but would not demur
To her ladyship's orders, and said he would try.

He said that the wild briar rose was a lady,
Red haired and handsome and fond of her lord,
And though her affections were lasting and steady,
She would sometimes in anger *scratch* him she ador'd.

The wife who would follow "through glory and shame."

Whose soul is all love, is the soft violet,
And the tulip is surely the dress loving dame,
Who still thinks of conquests at ripe twenty-eight.

The pink is a lady who *rouges* too highly,
And uses perfume till it sickens the sense,
A selfish coquette, one who gains her ends slyly,
And a smile or a sigh, as it suits, can dispense.

But what shall I say of the thyme of Hymettus:
'Tis piquant and sharp like the tongue of a shrew,
So we'll say 'tis a scold, who is born but to fret
But I think in its place she had better sent *rue*.

JERRY.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has

REMOVED HIS STORE

into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen.; on Main street a few doors from the Court-House, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying *cheap GOODS.*

ALSO,

The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by *Edward Cress*, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber: who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware,

made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Dec. 4th, 1829. 17

Salisbury Female Academy.

AN Institution, under the above title, for Females exclusively, will be commenced on Monday, July 19, 1830.

The course of instruction will include Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, History, Botany, Chymistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Belles Lettres; Music, vocal and instrumental; Drawing, and Painting, will form a separate department.

Aware of the indispensable necessity of proportioning the number of instructers to that of pupils, the subscriber, as Principal, pledges himself to employ a competent assistant as soon as his school exceeds twenty, and another for every additional twenty.

The charges for tuition will be regulated by those which have heretofore prevailed in this section of the State.

Arrangements will be made, as soon as possible, for the reception of Boarders by the Principal: they can be received immediately, on moderate terms, into respectable families.

GEO. L. BAKER.

June 7th, 1830. 22

Great Bargains in Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of *Land*, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. *Lead* ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and *gold* has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the state; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in four yearly instalments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

So favorable an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; *warrantee* deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.

December 14th, 1829. 100tf

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to *lease* some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and *warrantee* titles made to purchasers. *J. Brown.*

BLANKS

Of every description, neatly printed, and kept for sale at this Office.

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods,

direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the *latest importations* for the Spring of 1830: Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. 18

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber has opened a shop in the above line of business, first door above Mr. Jone's Tavern, and formerly occupied by Peter Krider, as a shoe shop; where he is prepared to furnish the surrounding country with all kinds of *furniture* in the above line, such as

Sideboards, Secretaries,
Bureaus, Corner Cupboards,
Breakfast & Dinner Tables,
Ladies Cribs, &c. &c.

He has in his employ two or three first rate workmen, and the best of timber, selected by himself. The subscriber hopes by due attention to business, to receive that share of patronage which merit deserves. 27tf

WILLIAM B. HUGHES.

July 12th, 1830.

Notice.

WILL be sold for cash, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, a Lot of LAND in the Town of Charlotte, lying on the north side of Lot No. 150, containing twenty eight square poles, sold to satisfy the taxes due on said lot.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sh'f.*

6:32 *of Mecklenburg county.*

Estate of John Andrews.

ON Thursday 5th August I will sell at the late dwelling house of John Andrews, Esq. dec'd. the property of said dec'd. consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wagon, and Gears, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a valuable Library, one set of Surveying Instruments, and many other articles too tedious to mention, attendance and reasonable credit will be given by me

JOHN HOUSTON, *Administrator.*

July 8th, 1830. 3t29

N. B. All persons indebted to the Estate of John Andrews Esq. dec'd. are requested to come and settle their accounts. Those having claims against the Estate are notified to present them in legal form, within the limit of the law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. J. HOUSTON, *Ad'mr.*

Centre School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the next session of the school at Centre Church, Iredell county, under the above title, will commence on the 15th inst. A few boys will be received, who can be well recommended. The rates of tuition will be; for Latin and Greek, ten dollars; and for English Grammar and Geography, six dollars per session, being six months.

Board can be had with respectables families, at one dollar per week.

ALEXANDER A. HALL.

July 2nd, 1830. 2:28

State of North Carolina, Burke county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April term, 1830: Charles Carson vs. Jason H. Wilson, Original Attachment levied: Ordered by Court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter Sessions, to be held for Burke county, at the Court House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of July next and plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him. 6:28

Test. JAMES ERWIN, *Clk.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office, at Concord, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of July, 1830.

A	L
Wm. Andrew	Jacob Liticker
Col. Wm. Allen	Mason R. Lyon
Capt Ste. Alexander	Jacob Lewis
B	Jacob W. Little
James Brown	John Long
Carolina Bell	M
Sarah Bradshaw 2	John Morrison
David Benning	Dr. Robert McKenzey
Joseph Baker	Wm. McLean
Wm. Brown	John B. Moss
Wm. Bailey	Thos. M. Motley
C	Dorcus McComons
Zachariah M. Carter	Henry G. Mountfort
Sarah Chamberlin	Munro Macurday
Philip Castor	Wm. Macgraw
Alexander Crowder	Abraham Misenhamer
Shelly Corzine	Samuel Macurday
Andrew Corzine	N
Henry Cress	John Nine
D	Washington Newell
Nancy Davis 2	P
Owen Dry	Wm. Peartre
E	Elizabeth Patterson
Robert Easley	R
Thos. Erwin	Daniel Reep
F	John Rodgers
Paul Furr 2	Carson Rodgers
G	Mary Russell
John Gillon	Ruth a Reed
David Goodnight 2	Seth Rodgers
Hiram Goodman	Martin Srytenhouse
Polly Gilmore	John Stirewalt
H	Michael Slough
Andrew Harris	Ransom Shinn
Jonathan Hartsell	Elisha Scotte
Hugh Hayer	Wm. Stinson
Wm. Harris	Nathaniel Sims
Christian Hollibor	V
Jane Hadley	John Voils
John H. Hunt	W
Charles Hagler	Josiah White
Hufus Haywood, M. D.	Eliza Weddington
J	Capt. James White
Thomas Johnston	Jacob Wright
K	Oliver Wiley
George Kezine	Y
3t29	William Young.

D. STORKS, *P. M.*

More New & Fashionable GOODS.

THE subscriber still continues to keep up a large and full supply of almost every kind of

GOODS,

suited to all seasons of the year: And is now receiving and opening, at his Store in Salisbury, additional supplies of the latest importations, selected by himself, with care, and bought on the best terms for cash, part in Philadelpdia, but principally in New York: Which are offered on the lowest terms for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. The public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

Salisbury, April, 1230. 3mt38

J. M. Respectfully begs leave to return his unfeigned thanks, for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with, by a discerning public; and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened a

HOUSE OF
ENTERTAINMENT.

In the town of Concord (formerly owned by T. V. Canon) where he will be grateful for patronage. He pledges himself to use every exertion to make travellers comfortable. His stables shall be attended with attentive hostlers—his table and bar with the best the market can afford. KIAH P. HARRIS.

Concord, June 30, 1830. 3mt37

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 15

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office, at Salisbury, N. Carolina, 1st day of July, 1830.

A	Ausburn Hulen
Thomas Abba	Hesekiah Hethman
Mary Adams	Elizabeth Henderson
P Arnold	Williamson Harris
William Aderton	B. D. Haden
B	John H. Hart
Geo. L. Baker 2	Thomas Hall
Nathan Brown 2	A. Hall
Lucilla Barr	John Hail
John Beard	Margaret Houck
Doct. John Beckwith	John Harris
John Bass	I
Mrs. Sarah Butler	Joseph Irwin
Hiram Boatright	J
Wm Bracken	Sam'l. Jeter
Jacob Baker	Rufus H. Johnston
Patrick Barry 2	K
Wm. Buford	Daniel Kerr
Wm. Baber	Eli Karroll
Mrs. Peggy Brown	Mary Kiorbright
Elias Barber	James Kincaid
William Brandon	L
Austen Bradshaw	Robert Lister
Thomas Brabin	Henry G. Lamer 2
C	Jacob Link
Jacob Coughanour	Mary Lamb
Henry Coon	John Lentz
Willins Collins	Henry Leopard
Rev. Robt. L. Caldwell	M
Wm. D. Calicot	Edward Mohler
Thomas Chaffin	John Megahee
Wm. M'Cousins	James Mumford
Ransom Cook	Jas. & Levy Mckenzie
Nathan Chaffin	David Macmakin
Jacob Cauble	Jesse Marlin
James Couch	Jacob Moore
Daniel Coleman 2	Wm. Mcgimsey
John A. J. Cambell	O
Barnabas Crosby	Ann Owens
Charles Caton	James Owens
Jacob Coon	P
D	Rev. Josiah H. Powers
Thomas Deadman	Jacob Pool
Mary Dent	Hy. or D. Peck
Joseph Dobbins	Lucius J. Peck
Mary Dodd	R
Arthur Davis	Charlotte G. Rhodes 2
E	John T. Reed
Anderson Ellis	Robert O. Russle
John Earnhardt	Sami. P. Rawls
Joel Ellis	Rich'd. Robinson, Jr.
F	Daniel Rough
Jacob Freeze 2	S
Joseph Forcum	Benj. W. Simmons
Thomas Ferebee	Thos. J. Starr
William Fultz	Peter Swink
Lewis & Jno. Foutz	David Steward
Sec'y. Fulton Lodge	William Stoker
G	John Smithcel
John L. Graham	Henry Sloan
Henry B. Gleasau 5	William Sims
Thomas Gheen	Susanna Swink
John Gardner	Wm. S. Simonton
F. R. Gibson	Wm. P. Stockton
John Gibbons	T
Albert R. Garnett	Meredeth Thurmon
John Gumber	Thomas Turner
Joseph Graham	William Taylor 2
Wm. P. Graham	Jos. E. Todd 2
Dr. Rich'd Graham	W
H	Augustus Willis 9
Thomas Holme	Dr. E. W. Wolcott
Wesley Harris	Cosey Wade
John Hughes 2	A. R. Warner
Leonard Highleig	Daniel Webb
Peter Helterbrand	Wm. Williams
Pleasant Henderson	Dr. J. Wilson.
James Hamilton	3t28

SAMUEL REEVES, *P. M.*

Worthy of Attention!

COWAN & REEVES are now receiving and opening at their Store, Wood Grove in Rowan county, 13 miles west of Salisbury a general assortment of

New Fashionable and Cheap
GOODS.

selected by J. J. Reeves of the above firm, and bought for Cash from the latest importations in N. York and Philadelphia. All of which they are determined to sell as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this section of the country. Their assortment consists of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware,
Cutlery and Groceries

of all descriptions usually kept in Stores. Their friends and customers are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. C. & R.

June 8th, 1830. 3mt34

Cowan & Reeves, respectfully beg leave to return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received from their friends and customers, and hope by close attention and steady habits to merit a continuance of the same.

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE, $5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches, and good gentle horses, and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronise him, comfortable and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

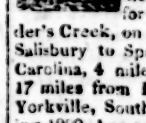
The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, 7, P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday 6, A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7, P. M.

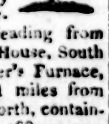
GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Contractor.*

June 14, 1830. 25tf

Valuable Establishment

FOR SALE.





THE subscriber offers his establishment in Lincoln county for sale, lying on Crowder's Creek, on the main road leading from Salisbury to Spartanburgh Court House, South Carolina, 4 miles from Fullenwider's Furnace, 17 miles from Lincolnton and 21 miles from Yorkville, South-Carolina, due north, containing 1000 Acres of land, of which 100 are now under cultivation. Also, the Iron Works are in complete operation, Saw-Mill, Blacksmith shop and all necessary buildings.

The Establishment abounds in the gray, magnetic, and red shot iron Ores, which are deemed inexhaustible, by superior judges and surpassed by none for their quality. The portage is easy and convenient. A yoke of oxen are sufficient to port the Coal and Ore to the forge for the daily consumption. There has also been discovered, recently, GOLD in considerable quantities, which bids fair to be valuable. This is in the gold region of the celebrated King's Mountain mine, 4 miles distant, and for *Health* is surpassed by no situation in this vicinity. Those who feel desirous of undertaking in the business would do well to call on the subscriber and view the premises, and hear the conditions, as he feels anxious to remove to the Western parts. ☞ A good bargain can be had.

MOSES T. ABERNATHY.

June 5, 1830. 4t28

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant.

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

Rowan county, May Sessions, 1830.

WILLIAM C. BYRD *vs.* John A. Chaffin: Original Attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John A. Chaffin is not an inhabitant of this State, On motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for said John A. Chaffin, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there to replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness Jno. Giles clerk of our said court at his office, the third Monday in May, 1830. 6:28

JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

A Cook Wanted.

FOR one that can come well recommended for industry and cleanliness,—a good price will be given. Wanted, also, a boy about twelve years of age. Apply at this Office.

New Cheap Store.

CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.

R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE, having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

New Style, Fancy and Staple
GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for *cash*. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 5, 1830. 14

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him *before ten days before* May Court. A. TORRENCE.

April 17th, 1830. 15

More New and Cheap Books.

TURNER & HUGHES, at the North Carolina Commission Book Store, two doors above the Post Office, have on hand at all times a general assortment of Books, embracing nearly every thing in the various departments of Science, Literature, Stationary and Engravings.

Public, private and social Libraries, and those who buy to sell again furnished at *unusually* low prices. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The following are among the works, just received:

50 Copies Webster's Dictionary abridged, in one vol. Royal octavo, price $6. "In laying this work before the public in its present form, no efforts have been spared to make it a complete defining and pronouncing Dictionary for general use. About 16,000 words and between 30 and 40,000 definitions are contained in this Dictionary, which are not to be found in any similar work."

Henry's Exposition of the Bible, in Calf and Sheep bindings, in 6 large 8 vols with a preface by Doctor Alexander, and recommended by the most distinguished Clergy and Laity of the different denominations.

It is peculiar for its deeply spiritual thoughts and absence from sectarian bias.

Cruden's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures, complete in one super royal 8vo. v. 1. re-printed from the Last London Edition, on superfine paper and new type. Upwards of six thousand errors existing in the London Copy have been corrected in the edition now announced.

Octavo Bibles for family use and aged persons—the handsomest ever printed.

Bishop Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures.

Clarke's and Scott's Commentaries, late editions.

English Common Law Reports, and many others, embracing works of *Law, Medicine, History, Theology, Miscellany, Novels, &c.*

Raleigh, June 4, 1830. 26tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, sometime heretofore, a Power of Attorney was given to Gen'l. James Wellborn, of the County of Wilkes and State of North Carolina, by David Campbell and Jane Campbell his Wife, of Wilson county, and state of Tennessee, in relation to the estate, both real and personal, which said Jane derived from her father Hugh Montgomery, deceased, of Salisbury, N. Carolina; which said power gave said Wellborn full authority to convey, &c. And whereas, said David and Jane have transferred their interest in said estate to William Montgomery Cowan, Mary Purnel McWhirter my wife, Margaret Lavinia Campbell, and Joseph Warren Campbell, together with full power to revoke said Power of Attorney given to said Wellborn: And whereas, I am authorized by said William Montgomery Cowan, Mary Purnel McWhirter; Margaret Lavinia Campbell, and Joseph Warren Campbell, to act for them in relation to the above business: I hereby, for myself and for the above named persons, revoke the Power of Attorney given to said Wellborn, and refuse to ratify or confirm any act which said Wellborn may hereafter do by virtue of its authority.

SAMUEL C. McWHIRTER, *Agent, &c.*

May 31st, 1830. 7:28*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Morganton, N. C. on the 1st day of July, 1830.

A	Haywood Alfred
Allin Annanias 2	Hamilton William
Alexander Lawson	J
B	Johnson Dimpsy
Ballen George	Jones Hamilton C. 3
Bean John L.	K
Boon John	Killar Jacob
Brown John	L
Benham Bilson B.	Loving William
Beck Joseph	Loyd Thomas
Burguin John C.	Lavender William L.
C	M
Craig Allen	McTaggard David
Coleman Charles F.	McKenzie W. P.
Carrington Paul	Madaris William
Collier George	N
Crump Lewis	Nesbitt William
Coleman William	P
Caslin William P.	Pirking Levi or Dempsey
D	Prichard Polly
Davenport Wm.	Parks Gabriel L.
F	Powell Lewis
Fox John 2	Pusley Joshua
Fox Allen	Parks Saml. 2
Forman Boyd B. 2	S
Fullwood William	Smith Joseph
G	Stark James
Galen Philip	Spainhower Peter
George Lucy	Steel John
Giles Crispen	Shavill Babel
H	T
Harris Richard W.	Thompson David
Hiaton Charles L.	W
Hemphill James	Wilson William
Head William	Williams Jordan.
Hendrick Berry	3t29
Higdon Leonard	

R. C. PEARSON, *P. M.*

2 or 3 Journeymen Tailors,

WHO are good workmen, and steady men, will find constant employment, and liberal wages, on application to the subscribers in Statesville, Iredell county, N. C.

LOWRY & LOCKE.

Statesville, June 30th, 1830. 3t29